

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
for the
WESTERN DISTRICT OF MISSOURI

Thomas R. McLean, MD)	
)	
Plaintiff,)	
)	
v.)	
)	Civil Action No. 4:20-CV-593-BP
Jeffery W. Bruce)	
)	
Defendant.)	

PLAINTIFF'S FIRST AMENDED COMPLAINT

1. Thomas R. McLean, MD is an individual who resides at 4970 Park, Shawnee KS, 66216; and Third Millennium Consultants LLC is a single member Kansas limited liability company owned by Thomas R. McLean.
2. Jeffery W. Bruce, is an individual who resides at 2107 E 195TH St., Belton, Mo. 64012 and Does #1 to #50 are any legal entities (including trusts) that were created by the Defendant or the Defendant's wife (Margaret) wherein the Defendant or his wife can place assets;¹ or any legal entity under which or through which the Defendant practices law.

JURISDICTION

3. This Court has jurisdiction pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §1332; the parties are completely diverse; and more than \$75,000 is in controversy. Count III, *infra*, is for breach of contract. In 2015 and 2016, I paid the Defendant \$60,000 (Exhibit A) to appeal the Department of Veterans Affairs' final ruling that I was to be removed from the Agency. The Defendant has never performed on this contract. The Defendant is an attorney. The Defendant could clearly foresee that his failure to perform would necessitate that I hire and pay a new attorney to represent me before the Agency and bring this action. Accordingly, the attorney fee damages

¹ A search of the Missouri Secretary of State's webpage revealed that the Defendant has not created a legal entity for his law practice; and there does not appear to be any other business entities in the Defendant's name.

sought here would create damages that “naturally and proximately caused by the commission of the breach and those damages that reasonably could have been contemplated by the defendant at the time of the parties' agreement.”² My compensation to bring this action and to file with the OSC is \$250/hour; the same nominal rate as the Defendant’s hourly rate. I have more than 100 hours invested in this litigation.

4. This Court has personal jurisdiction over the Defendant because he resides within the district (2107 E 195TH St. Belton, Mo. 64012) and the Defendant regularly conducts business (the practice of law) from 2103 E 195TH St. Belton, Mo. 64012.
5. Venue is proper in this Judicial District because the Defendant resides in this District; and a “substantial part of the events or omissions giving rise to the claim occurred, or a substantial part of property that is the subject of the action is situated”³ occurred at the Defendant’s place of business.
6. Defendant is subject to this Court’s jurisdiction because he is being properly served by certified mail.

FACTS

7. I was a staff surgeon at Eastern Kansas VA Healthcare System (EKVAHCS), Leavenworth, KS.
8. In 2012, two month after I testify that Deputy Chief of Staff, the Chief of Surgery and another surgeon (Dr. M) were causing actual harm to staff and veterans, the Deputy Chief of Staff (DCOS) chaired a secret *ex parte* Professional Standard Board (PSB) meeting to take evidence from the Chief of Surgery and Dr. M about my surgical competence. Not disclosed to the PSB was the fact that the DCOS and the two surgeons had significant conflicts of interest because of my prior testimony.

² *Ullrich v. CADCO*, 244 SW 3d 772, 779 (Mo. App. 2008) citing *St. John's Bank & Trust v. Intag*, 938 S.W.2d 627, 629 (Mo. App. 1997).

³ 28 U.S.C. §1391.

9. Based on the findings made by the PSB in ¶8, I was placed on Summary Suspension in May of 2012; and ultimately removed from the Department of Veterans Affairs final during the last quarter of 2014.
10. In 2015 and 2016, paid the Defendant \$60,000 to appeal my removal to the Office of Special Counsel (OSC).
11. The Defendant has never performed on this contract.
12. Between 2017 and 2020, on multiple occasions, I expressed to the Defendant my concerns about the statute of limitations or laches terminating my ability to file an appeal with the OSC.
 - a. The Defendant repeatedly stated he was not worried, because a complaint to the OSC concerning retaliation arouse in equity. The Defendant asserted that he had unlimited time to file.
 - b. When I pointed out that equity's laches eventually gives way to stale evidence, the Defendant again stated that he was not concerned.
13. Concerned over whether stale evidence would trump laches; in April of 2020, I obtain a second opinion regarding my ability to appeal to the OSC from a Washington DC law firm that handles Title 38 cases.
14. The above law firm stated that it is "virtually" impossible to get the OSC to review a whistle blowing complaint after three years.
15. On May 1, 2020, the Defendant unilaterally cut off all contact with me.
16. On June 15, 2020, I sent the Defendant a Demand Letter by certified mail.
17. The Defendant received the Demand Letter on June 19, 2020.
18. On July 10, 2020, the Defendant sent me a text message regarding his returning to the office.
19. As of today, July 24, 2020, the Defendant has neither returned the \$60,000.00; nor my file.

Count I: Professional Negligence for Failing to File with the Office of Special Counsel

20. By agreeing to represent me before the OSC, the Defendant entered into an attorney client relationship with me.

21. The Defendant breached the standard of care by failing to file with OSC in a timely manner.
22. But for the Defendant's negligence I would have prevailed before the OSC.
23. As consequence I have suffered lost wages, loss of prestige, I can no longer practice medicine, anxiety, and insomnia.

Count II: Professional Negligence for Failing to File with the Merit Standard Protection Board

24. As an alternative to filing with the OSC, the Defendant could have filed my case with a Merit Standard Protection Board (MSPB).
25. MSPB hears appeal only when they are filed within 30 day of the final agency action.
26. The Defendant never filed with the MSBP.
27. By agreeing to represent me, the Defendant entered into an attorney client relationship with me.
28. The Defendant breached the standard of care by failing to file with MSPB in a timely manner.
29. But for the Defendant's negligence I would have prevailed before the MSPB.
30. As consequence I have suffered lost wages, loss of prestige, I can no longer practice medicine, anxiety, and insomnia.

Count III: Breach of Contract

31. In Missouri an oral contract is enforceable.⁴
32. I made the Defendant an offer.
33. The Defendant's acceptance of the offer can be demonstrated by his conduct post contract formation.
34. The payment of \$60,000.00 was valuable consideration.
35. The Defendant never performed on the contract.

⁴ *Heritage Roofing, LLC v. Fischer*, 164 SW 3d 128, 133 (Mo. App. 2005) citing *Helmtec Industries v. Motorcycle Stuff*, 857 S.W.2d 334, 336 (Mo. App. 1993).

Count IV: Intentional Infliction of Emotional Distress

36. While a court is to determine whether a defendant's conduct is, in fact, outrageous; the test that a court is to use to make this determination is "one in which the recitation of the facts to an average member of the community would arouse his resentment against the actor, and lead him to exclaim, 'Outrageous!'"⁵
37. If the average juror were to learn that a well-respected surgeon was denied his day in court (to clear his name) because his attorney failed to file a timely, then such a juror would scream "Outrageous." Normally, failure to file would be considered negligence.
38. But what makes the Defendant's failure to file reckless (and reinforces the outrageousness of the Defendant's conduct) is that the Defendant was on notice that his ability to file with the OSC was time limited.
39. The Defendant knew I passed the Bar; and yet every time I asked the Defendant about the ability to file with the OSC, (because the lapse of time was making the evidence stale), he dismissed my comments out-of-hand.

Count V: Defamation

40. The elements of Defamation are "1) publication, 2) of a defamatory statement, 3) that identifies the plaintiff, 4) that is false, 5) that is published with the requisite degree of fault, and 6) damages the plaintiff's reputation."⁶ "A communication is defamatory if it tends so to harm the reputation of another as to lower him in the estimation of the community or to deter third persons from associating or dealing with him."⁷
41. In ECF #55 ¶3 the Defendant stated: "Yet, Plaintiff persists in attempting to harass Defendant and his wife to extort a settlement." To harass is to "subject to aggressive pressure or intimidation;" while to "extort" is to "obtain (something) by force, threats, or other unfair means."⁸ The Defendant made this defamatory statement to cast the Plaintiff as some kind of thug or bully.

⁵ *Pretsky v. Southwestern Bell Tel.*, 396 S.W.2d 566, 569 (Mo. 1965).

⁶ *Overcast v. Billings Mutual Ins. Co.*, 11 SW 3d 62, 70 (MO 2000) citing *Nazeri v. Missouri Valley College*, 860 S.W.2d 303 (MO banc 1993).

⁷ *Henry v. Halliburton*, 690 SW 2d 775,779 (MO 1985) citing Restatement (Second) of Torts § 559.

⁸ First hit for a Google search of this word.

42. In ECF #60 ¶8(b) the Defendant stated: “Defendant requests a teleconference with the Court and a protective order to address the issue of the Plaintiff’s continuing personal, slanderous, and irrelevant attacks against the Defendant.” The Defendant’s defamatory statement is clearly intended to mean that the Plaintiff is relentlessly and unnecessarily beating up the Defendant.
43. In ECF #75 at page 1 the Defendant states that the “Plaintiff’s bald assertion of “prejudice” in paragraph 4 is ludicrous.” “Ludicrous means “so foolish, unreasonable, or out of place as to be amusing; ridiculous.”⁹ Accordingly, the Defendant’s defamatory statement communicates that the Plaintiff does not know the first thing about a simple legal concept.
44. In ECF #75 at page 2 the Defendant states that “This is simply a continuation of Plaintiff’s pattern of knee-jerk opposition to anything that Defendant proposes.” The Defendant’s defamatory statement is clearly intended to mean that the Plaintiff does not think, is incapable of thinking, or is incapable of listening. Because the Plaintiff is an attorney the Defendant’s statement is an assertion that the Plaintiff is an incompetent attorney.
45. The foregoing defamatory statements specifically identify the Plaintiff as the subject of the statements. Accordingly, the Defendant’s utterance of the statements is designed to harm the reputation of the Plaintiff.
46. The Defendant’s defamatory statements are false. The Plaintiff did not “harass” or “extort”, did not make a “ludicrous” statement, and did not make a “knee jerk” reaction.
47. Pleadings are public documents. Therefore the Defendant’s statements were published in a public forum.
48. Because the Plaintiff is a private citizen, the requisite degree of fault is negligence.¹⁰ Because the Defendant has been an attorney for more than 30 years, the Defendant should have known better than to make the defamatory statements in ¶¶2-5.
49. The Defendant’s defamatory statements in ¶¶2-5 concerning the Plaintiff’s livelihood; and therefore constitute libel *per se*. “Libel *per se* was actionable without proof of damages.”¹¹

⁹ Id.

¹⁰ *Overcast*, 11 SW 3d at 70.

¹¹ *Nazeri*, 860 S.W.2d at 308.

Damages

40. Damages included, but are not limited to:

- a. Legal Damages for Counts #1 and #2
 - i. Lost wages and Future earning
 - ii. Lost pension return
 - iii. Compensation for out-of-pocket medical expense
 - iv. Future earnings
 - v. Interest
 - vi. Pain/suffering/reputational harm
- b. Legal Damages for Counts #3
 - i. Contract Value (\$60,000.00) plus interest
 - ii. Incidental and Consequential damages
- c. Legal Damages for Counts #4-5
 - i. Pain
 - ii. Suffering
 - iii. Reputational Harm
- d. Punitive damages for Counts #1, #2 and #4

Certificate of Service

I hereby certify that this pleading was served on all parties by electronic notification pursuant to the Court's ECF rules and by direct email of record to Defendant.

Declaration

Pursuant to 28 USC 1746, I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing statements of fact are true and correct to the best of my personal knowledge.


June 9, 2021



Thomas R. McLean, Plaintiff *pro se*
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